MARRY T. HAYWARD'S INFLUENCE OVER HIS VICTIM AND TOOLS.

Claus A. Blixt Confident He Was Hypnotized by the Man Who Plotted Catharine Ging's Death.

MURDERER HAUNTED

BROKE DOWN AFTER HIS LAST CON-FESSION TO THE AUTHORITIES.

Blixt's Story Laughed at by the Light-Hearted Arch-Conspirator - Other Dark Crimes to Be Investigated.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.-It is now said that Harry T. Hayward, who is charged with procuring the death of Catherine Ging, the dressmaker, employed hypnotism to gain influence over his victim and "tool," The use of hypnotism in crime is something new in this part of the world and adds interest to a case that has already attracted wide attention. Claus A. Blixt told the officers that Harry Hayward controlled him with hypnotic power, as he also had Miss Ging The murderer shuddered when he made this statement and appeared to stand in mortal terror of Harry even then. With gestures of the hands he illustrated the means Harry used to hypnotize girls. He said whenever Harry told him to do anyming and he refused he would make a ew passes at him with his hands, and the result was that he did whatever Harry told him. The time he fired the barn Harry, he said, threatened to kill him if he did not obey his command. "He looked through me with those eyes and I set fire to the barn without saying another word," said Buxt, quaveringly. On the morning after the fire he made me sign a paper saying that I had set fire to the barn. I signed my name to the paper, and after that whenever he wanted me to do things for him he showed me the paper and threatened to send me to Stillwater for ten years if I refused."

It is now remembered that Adry Hayward, the brother, in his confession alluded to the influence Harry had over him, an influence not entirely of fear. He could not explain it, but gave the impression that it was almost impossible for him to resist Harry's wishes when they were pressed on him. It is known that Harry had a wonderful influence over the dead girl. She did anything he told her to do with implicit confidence, and he often boasted to Adry that the girl would do exactly as he

Harry Hayward is still in the Ramsey county jail. He has not yet made any confession, and is not likely to. Hayward is conducting himself in a peculiar manner. All yesterday he was making noise in the corridor of the jail, singing and laughing. He also joined in the religious exercises conducted in the building and joining heartily in the singing of hymns. He spoke to one of the prisoners in jail after he read the paper this morning containing the confession of Blixt. Hayward said to him: "This whole story of Blixt's is a fake from top to bottom, and is made to save his own neck. I will give something which will paralyze the whole galaxy of detectives and criminals, but I will wait until the proper time comes." Hayward had met the prisoner he thus addressed in one of the gambling houses in St. Paul, where he dropped \$5,000.

HAUNTED BY HIS VICTIM Claus A. Blixt, who made the two confessions yesterday, was a pitiable object this morning. Now that the full secret which he held has been revealed, he seems shattered. The tears goursed down his cheeks. Every few minutes he sent for Chief of Police Smith, whom he seems to regard as his only friend, and broke into lamentations over his hard fate. All night long the nerve-shattered murderer was haunted with the fair face of his victim. His eyes had a wild look and he was afraid to be alone in cell No. 13. "I want to tell my story, then die," he said. The failer pulled a chair in front of his ceil loor about midnight and remained with him during the night. The prisoner was restless and passed the major part of the sight pacing up and down in the cell. The authorities had some fear of his mind giving away entirely under the mental strain and jailer McKenna was instructed to speak encouragingly to him and tell him he had nothing to fear as long as he made his confession. He wants to die, now that he has told all he knows.

Bilxt has asked that the chief of police at Cannon Falls, Minn., where he once lived, be sent for, and it is suspected that soul, which he is antious to confess. It is understood that Blixt's wife in that village died very suddenly and mysteriously, and that the wretched man wants to tell story of that tragedy. He has also asked that his relatives in Cannon Falls be sent for, and when they arrive more revelations are expected. If it proves to be a fact that he was responsible for his first wife's death (he has since married again) t may also turn out that Harry Hayward knew of this fact and made use of it to strengthen his power over his tool.

It was decided this morning that there would be no arraignment of Blixt in the municipal court. A large crowd of people had assembled before the Municipal Court on Second street. Threats were indulged in and their looks were, to say the least, threatening. Captain Heln was detailed to nce to the crowd that Blixt was not to be brought into the Municipal Court and that they were to disperse immediately. His words had little effect, as the crowd remained in front of the building and was

pearance of new faces. The grand jury began its investigation of the murder case to-day. The officials have practically given up hope of wringing a confession from Hayward, and I seems certain that the case will come to to become a celebrated case in murder trial annals. Harry Hayward is apparently determined to fight the thing to the bitter end, and few more developments are expected until the case comes to trial. The assistant county attorney declares that he has evidence of Harry Hayward's complicity in a number of other dark crimes, but he will give no hint of what they were. It is certain that arson and kidnaping were nong them, if not murder. It is possiagainst Ardy Hayward, the brother who first confessed. He will be wanted as a witness, and, while culpable, the State is so envious to make a good case against Harry Hayward that it will probably decide not to indict him and thereby close his mouth. The coroner's jury this afternoon returned a formal verdict that Miss Ging the changing of the pig stys into human came to her death by a shot fired by some

augmented every few minutes by the ap-

unknown person or persons. The burning of the elevator at Hamel, in this county, on which Miss Ging had a mortgage, is now ascribed to Harry Hayward. It is known that he was very anxious for her to realize on her loan of fort through her financial agents, but was unsuccessful. Just at that juncture the elevator opportunely burned, and the insurance money paid the mortagage. The owner Julius Jensen, says that the fire, beyond question, was incendiary. Blixt has been questioned about the matter, but claims to know nothing about it. Efforts have been made to connect Hayward with the mysterious murder of Lena Olsen, at Dusome months ago. The case is not unlike the Ging case, but there is as yet no evidence that Hayward had anything to with A. A. Austin, the mysterious stranger who is supposed to have murdered the girl and for whom the police are still

TWO CHICAGO SWINDLES.

Life Insurence Companies Defrauded by Forgery and Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 .- Another life insurance fraud was unearthed to-day when police officer John Hickey, of the Englewood district, confessed to having forged teath and burial certificates and collected I day that he was unwilling to enter into any I Building.

\$2,200 from the Policemen's Benevolent As-sociation ostensibly for the widow of exofficer Henry Fargis. The money was paid and Fargis, being seen here, was arrested, but disclaimed all knowledge of the forgery. Hickey, who is a trustee of the association, after confessing returned most

John Goetz and Sebastian Meyers were held for trial to-day. It is charged by the police that Louis Peters's death last March was at their hands, and was the result of a conspiracy to secure his life insurance. He was shot during a fight in front of a saloon. Peters had transferred his life insurance to Mrs. Goetz some time previous.

ST. LOUIS UP WITH THE TIMES.

Preparations Begun for the Culture of the Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10 .- The city health authorities have inaugurated preparations for the extensive culture and distribution of the anti-diphtheria serum. Under the direction of Capt. C. B. Ewing, surgeon of the United States army, Health Commissioner George Homan, S. De Arnaud Renold, bacteriologist of the medical department of Washington University, and the superintendent of quarantine, Dr. Jos. Hardy, four horses have been inoculated with the toxine, and within four months are expected to be immunized, when dis-tribution of the serum will begin. In addition, test tubes and Leffler's serum are to be distributed at accessible points, so that physicians in doubt as to the nature of throat troubles under their care can place germs therein and promptly forward them to the city chemist, whose duty it will then be to propagate and study the germs as they grow and determine their character.

TRINITY'S TENEMENTS

RICKETY HOUSES OWNED BY THE OLD NEW YORK CORPORATION.

Large Number Said to Be Unfit for Habitation-Little Money Spent for Repairs-Dr. Edson's Charges.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.-The New York corespondent of the Dispatch says: The Trinity corporation filed with the Board of Health to-day a complete list of the For the first time the public has a chance to get at the truth as to the way Trinity has managed the vast property which public and private beneficence and piety have intrusted to it for the furthering of the cause of religion, and for the bettering of the condition of the people of New York. Next to the Astors, Trinity is the largest landholder in New York. Its huge property is variously valued at from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000. Its income, as officially stated by the controller of the property, Col. C. V. R. Cruger, is a little over \$600,000 a year. Among other things it owns 148 tenement houses, which makes it the largest owner of tenement property in the citythe greatest landlord of the poor. When the list is examined it will be possible to tell just what sort of a landlord Trinity is; how it houses its tenements and looks after their health and comforts; how it contributes to the improvement of the condition of the poor; how nearly it follows that ancient proverb, "Charity begins at home and sees to the well being of its own household before it begins to spend money on others,"

A glimpse of Trinity as a landlord has already been had in the hearings before the tenement-house commission. Following up the things there brought out a reporter today went to visit some of the homes which Trinity provides in its tenements. Four houses were visited-three of them owned and rented directly by Trinity, the fourth owned and leased. All four houses are old, ramshackle affairs, dirty, poorly lighted, scarcely worthy of the habitation of living things of any sort. The floors are uneven, full of gaping cracks and warped boards. The ceilings are low and grimy with the plaster loose and cracked, and in some cases fallen away. The walls are out of plumb, with the laths showing here and there through the moldered plaster. Many window panes are broken out.

RICKETY STAIRWAYS. The stairways are steep and rickety, and apparently, tottering to their fall. The halls are pitch dark, with no adequate provisions for lighting. In the lower hallway of one tenement there hangs an ancient and dust-grimed lantern, with part of the glass broken away. In all four the only water supply comes from the hydrant in the back yard. From this water has to be carried upstairs. Every one of the four has garret flats, or rooms where human beings go stooping about among the beams and lie in beds pushed under roofs that slope so steeply that he who dies in the bed could not sit up in it. Between these garret rooms twere are partitions, carelessly knocked together and put up so that none of the occupants has privacy. In one gar ret there are five tiny rooms, and in them live seven people. In another two stories asement and garret, in all sixteen rooms live twenty-nine people. And not one of the rooms is what any one would call

decent place to live in. The chief feature of one Hudson-street structure is Sing Lee's laundry, where al-most every night a dozen Chinamen gather in the flithy, moldering back room smoke opium. And the fumes of this opium rise through the broken ceiling and through the gaping cracks of the floor into the rooms occupied by the Staudingers.

"We have to keep our windows open most of the time," said one of the Staud-inger girls to-day, "on account of the bad smells that come up. You see, two of the lights are broken out. Well, two lights were broken out of the windows of the lady that has the front apartments. They fixed them, but they would not fix ours You see ours don't show from the street.' In all these houses there are evidences of feeble attempts to "fix up" made within a week. A few dollars have been spent for whitewash and a few more dollars for leaning up filthy cellars and backyards. But the cleanest pig sty in the world is not a fit place to compel a human being to live in and it is a matter of compulsion when you come to think of it. Besides these wretched little efforts at trying to cover rotting beams and trying to patch broken floors that shake and sway under the slightest footsteps seems to be confessions of guilt, for if these things were necessary, why were they not done before? Why wait for the savage arraignment of an investigating committee? Now these are very fair samples of the Trinity tenements. The Trinity has better buildings which it has put up within a few years. And it calls these new buildings enements. They are apartment houses with rents beyond the reach of the poor, The

A POOR EXAMPLE. The income of Trinity is, as has been said, about \$600,000 a year. Of this, according to Colonel Cruger, \$300,000 goes for necessary expenses; \$100,000 for new buildings and improvements in real estate; \$200,000 habitations? And instead of painting up the fronts of their tenements to deceive those who pass by in the street, why not fix up the interiors? Why not put some of the whitening on the inside of the sepulchre?
"Every inducement is offered to tenants
who lease our old buildings to put up new
buildings," said Colonel Cruger, "If a tenant will do so, we will give him a twentyone years' lease, but to tenants who will

real tenements, the houses with apart-

ments whose rents put them within reach

of the poor, are of the sort that has been

property from year to year." But why not put up the new buildings itself? Why should Trinity spend almost all its money for new buildings that rent at prices beyond the reach of the poor? Isn't this sort of management too much after commercial fashion of this wicked world and not enough after the fashion that Trinity, as a religious body, should

not agree to this, we will only lease the

Further, Dr. Edson charges that Trinity has retarded the Health Board in the enforcement of the laws. It was Trinity corporation that refused to comply with the order of the Board of Health and put runng water on every floor of its tenements. And so bitterly was it opposed to this en-forcement that it carried the matter into courts and won its point. So that Dr. Edson has a legal record as a basis for his charge that Trinity stands for the old, unlean, unhealthful order of things, Richard Watson Gilder, the chairman the Tenement House Commission, said to-

controversy as to evidence brought out be-fore the commission. He thought that his official position forbade him to speak before the official report. "But I do not think it would be out of propriety." said he, "for me to say that I think Trinity might form an admirable corps of examiners of its ten-ements out of the men and women of its own parishes. If enough men and women cannot be got in that way the commis-sioners' volunteer corps of experts would help them. The good results of the com-mission's work has already begun to show. Many landlords have begun to make improvements. Some of them began before they were called before the commission. Our corps of examiners went through over seven thousand of the worst tenements in the city.
"I think that public opinion more than the laws can improve the condition of the laws can improve the matter with

things. There is nothing the matter with the laws as they stand. New York has the best sanitary code in the world; one that is used as a model in Europe. As to the Trinity corporation and all similar corporations, of course, it is important that property intended for the public welfare, and handed down from generation to gen eration, under the care of our best citizenship, should be so administered as to courage similar endowments. If, in America, private philanthropy, or what may be called business philanthropy, is to do-as some believe-the work done abroad by public authorities, every successful experiment by private means in the housing of the poor will encourage further effort in the same line. It is for this reason I have, simply as a citizen and not as an official ventured to suggest that Trinity itself should take hold of this matter in the modern spirit. They are undoubtedly improv-ing a great deal of property annually—the question is whether they could do more."

IVES GROWING BOLD.

He Will Give Vignaux 1,000 in a 6,000-Point Billiard Game.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 .- "I will agree to concede Mr. Vignaux 1,000 in a 6,000-point game and will play him for any sum between \$1,000 and \$10,000," said billiardist Ives last night. "Any time that Mr. Vignaux wants to play under such conditions all he wants to do is to let me know."

Inasmuch as this is the first time any billiardist has offered to concede the great French expert an advantage in a match, Ives's announcement is likely to cause something of a sensation in the billiard world if it does not stir up the big Parisian and induce him to visit America. Ives left today for New Orleans. Regarding the proposed cushion carom match with Schaefer, he said: "I know nothing of it more than the people. It is too slow."

VIELE'S STORY

HE CASTS SUSPICION ON A MEMBER OF LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Some One, He Says, Gave the Rebels Information Regarding the Expedition Against Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- Gen. Egert Ludovic Viele has got into a lot of trouble with the Lafavette Post of the G. R. R., of which he is past commander. General Viele is sixty-nine years old. Before he was forty he had won great fame. After the war he completed the beautifying of Washington, planned Central Park, arranged for and practically planned the Army and Navy building, won fame as a geographer, a civil engineer, an architect, a landscape gardener, an orator and a man of letters. Last Friday night a week ago General Viele went down to the meeting of Lafayette Post and read to his comrades a paper on the "Descent of the naval and military forces of the United States on Port Royal." "You may remember," he said, "that this famous Port Royal expedition, the first real success of the war, was arranged secretly; only a few of the highest State officers were supposed to know where the expedition was bound." General Viele went on to tell his comrades of the Lafayette Post how, before he left Washington, he heard from a friend of his that a certain courtesan, who was on intimate terms with an aged member of Lincoln's Cabinet, said the expedition was to go to Bull's Bay and to Ferdinanda. When the council of war was held aboard the flag ship just before sailing and Commodore Dupont read out Bull's Bay and Ferdinanda, General Viele up and told what he had heard. "This." the General hinted, "caused consternation. After some discussion it was de ided to change the destination and Port Royal was selected. This change was made in the council room just before the sailing and a sentry paced up and down outside to absolutely prevent eaves-dropping. Yet when they captured Port Royal they found a telegram containing the information of the change.

Now the agitation in Lafayette Post is just this. Many of the members feel that General Viele, by failing to give the name of the aged member of Lincoln's Cabinet has put all the members of that Cabinet under grave suspicion. They feel he must re-veal the name of the Cabinet officer. It appears that the post, acting through its majority, proposes to vindicate six of the seven members of the Lincoln Cabinet at the expense of the seventh. General Viele said last night; "I told this story at the post knowing it was a secret meeting. I meant no particular reflection on Cabinet eers and I certainly shall not name the

CHOOSING THEIR OWN COFFINS. People Not Infrequently Express Their Preferences as to Style.

New York Sun. "I never actually knew anybody who kept his coffin in his house," said an undertaker, "but I have read of such things, and I have no doubt they are true. Just as I believe the stories of some women keeping in the bottom of bureau drawers their own grave clothes which they made themselves. But men sometimes choose, if not the particular casket in which they want to be buried the style of coffin that they prefer, and know of one man who drew the plans for the casket in which he was buried. He had his own ideas of what was most suitable. and we made a casket in accordance with the drawings which he furnished and then boxed it up and stored it for him. He was a man advanced in years. It is interesting to note that the casket so planned had square ends and perfectly straight sides and ends; in fact, in shape it was precisely the same as the present most advanced style of modern burial casket, which was not introduced until some years afterward. "It is not at all unusual for men to look at caskets, express admiration of some of them and say that they would like to be buried in such or such a style. These men might be simply friends who had come to see me, or they might be here on business, but not with regard to a funeral Some of the modern burial caskets are very costly and beautiful, and as unlike the old-fashioned coffin as could be imagined. It is no wonder that men should admire them, but it doesn't follow at all that they expect soon to need one. A few months ago there came in a man and his wife, people of perhap fifty years, and I should say well to do, who wanted to look at the caskets, or rather he did. They came to a very beautiful casket of mahogany, one of the modern style, and square ends and straight sides and ends, and carved a little, but not overelaborately Evidently he had heard of such a casker before, or had seen one, and so was family ar with it, and he admired it greatly There,' he said to his wife, calling her by name, 'that is the kind of casket that I would like to be buried in,' and it was clear that it seemed to him very beautiful as it certainly was. But, bless us! he i like everybody else almost; I have no doubt he expects to live for a hundred years. I saw him at the theater the other night with his wife. They had dined comfortably, and they were in the fullest enjoyment of life; and I fancy that it will be many years before either of them comes to the end of life; in a venture to say that if he dies first his wife will faithfully see that he is buried in a mahogany cas-ket such as he admir-a."

The Old Man's Grief. New York Weekly.

Miss Scraper (amateur violinist)-Did you notice that old man crying when I was playing my sonata? Friend-Yes, and I spoke to him. He said your playing reminded him of the old days when he was happy. Miss Scraper-Was he a violinist? Friend-No, he was a plano-tuner.

Holiday Goods Now ready. Call soon and get first choice. Goods selected now laid back until Christ-mas. J. C. Sipe. Room 4, Old Sentinel

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ORGANIZATION.

John Burns, the Great English Agitator, and David Holmes, M. P. Admitted as Delegates.

GOMPERS'S ANNUAL REPORT

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION CON-DEMNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Labor Would Suffer by the Proposed National Law, He Says - Brief Address by Rev. Myron W. Reed.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10.-The fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers promptly at 10 o'clock today. One hundred delegates and spectators were in Odd Fellow's Hall at that time. and half as many more came in during the morning session. President Rhodey Kehan, of the Denver Trades Assembly. delivered the address of welcome, to which Mr. Gomp irs briefly responded. The latter spoke fee ingly of the almost desperate condition of labor at the present time. As Mr. Gompers closed his remarks, John Burns, the great English labor leader, entered the hall and was greeted with applause. He took his seat at the left of the president, the chair on the right being occupied by David Holmes, M. P., of London. President Gompers named James Duncan, R. H. Metcalf, Thomas J. Elkerkin, Herbert A. Mullen and Thomas F. Tracey as a committee on credentials.

Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, was introduced and delivered an address on "Labor's Rough but Noble Struggle." The speaker was at his best and his delineation of industrial conditions of the past and present was received with frequent applause. One of the changes in the situation from the past he attributed to the increase of corporations. He said while the individual employer might feel a sympathy for his employes, the corporation could entertain no such emotion. The action of the federal government in the Pullman strike was denounced as tyrannical. The General Managers' Association, he said, should have been held responsible for the delays to the mails. Capital, he said, controlled the situation, either by influencing elections or by purchasing the members of the national and local legis-

This afternoon the committee on credentials reported on uncontested delegations and asked time to consider three contests. The request was granted. The report states in conclusion: "In presenting this report your committee takes pleasure in reporting that we have had placed before us the credentials of David Holmes and John Burns, representing the trades unions of Great Britain, and it affords us unbounded pleasure to recommend to the convention the seating of these delegates from over the ocean and the granting to them of the full privileges of the convention."

GOMPERS'S ANNUAL REPORT. President Gompers then delivered his annual report. It contains nearly 8,000 words. He complimented the organization on being able to preserve its existence during the recent adverse circumstances. Referring to the coal miners' strike, he said 125,000 men were out for eight weeks and yet there was hardly a dearth of coal. Considering this, the establishment of a minimum rate of wages was a very great victory. He defended the action of the federation officers in regard to the A. R. U. strike by the assertion that Mr. Debs's proposition submitted to them was a virtual acknowledgement that the strike was a failure. President Cleveland's action at that time he severely condemned. The honest effort of the government to regulate immigration was acknowledged, but amendments to the laws were suggested, the most important of which were speedy trials of immigrants suspected of being under contract and the sending of agents to foreign countries to inspect prospective immigrants. Hope was expressed that government telegraph and telephone service will soon be established in connection with the postal department, and unions among government employes were recommended as an aid to the move-

American seamen were claimed to be the worst treated of those of any civilized nation. The bills in their interest and also for the protection of the cigar makers, he said, would have passed the last session of Congress but for the prejudical effect of the railroad strike. The establishment of a national labor day was referred to as the only sunbeam labor received from the last session of Congress. The convention was asked to indorse the Phillips bill for the creation of an idustrial commission. Copies of the bill were distributed. The efforts of the officers of the federation in behalf of free coinage of silver was men-tioned and a better understanding of the subject by laboring men generally was re-ported. The matter of proposed semi-an-nual conferences with the Knights of Labor was referred to the convention, but a union of the organizations was not recom-

Speaking of the programme submitted by the last convention to ...e affiliated unions for discussion, Mr. Gompers strongly op-posed any movement looking to independent political action by organized labor at the present time. Results of local attempts in this line were cited to show the disastrous effects that would result. A serious strain upon labor organizations was predicted for the coming winter, but the speaker added: "Unless every indication is incorrect and cause and effect lose their logical sequence we are within a year of an industrial revival which will far surpass that of any previous period." The present time was suggested as opportune for the inauguration of a vigorous demand for an eight-hour day, and for a law prohibiting contract work on government improve-

OPPOSED TO FORCED ARBITRATION. The proposition to establish compulsory arbitration was denounced and the charge made that designing persons were advocating it as a means of destroying labor organizations. Many persons, including Congressmen, had written to him on the subject, he said, and it was obvious to him that there was danger of some such law being enacted. "It is generally accepted." said he, "that in the consideration of the question of compulsory arbitration, there is one means by which an award against labor could be enforced, but the imposition of those conditions would be tantamount to chattel slavery, hence the alternative proposition to make the organization and funds of the organizations attachable for the failure of any workman to abide by a decision which may be awarded against us, or in the absence of such funds, compel the placing of a bond by a trade union for the enforcement of such an award. I beg to submit that in few, if any instances, would awards be rendered against the trades unions when the trade would be thoroughly organized, but during the period of organization or through the unauthorized hasty action of a member the entire union could be placed in peril, its future efficacy destroyed and the workers placed at the tender mercies of their employers. The first step must be organization, the second conciliation, the next, possibly arbitration, but compulsory arbitration-The sucessful mediation of the general

officers in a number of disputes between workingmen and employers was reported and the statement made that all labor must conquer the right to be heard in all cases. With this right many strikes and lockouts might be avoided. Mr. Gompers asked that more assistance be allowed the president of the federation in his duties as editor of the official organ of the order. A cordial greeting was given the English delegates, and much benefit was predicted from a closer affiliation with the wage earners across the water. Higher dues for the various unions were suggested as a means of increasing their usefulness and augmenting their strength, and the fact

creased its membership in the past year has the highest dues of any in the federa-Secretary Chris Evans next submitted his report of the finances and numerical strength of the federation. The receipts from all sources, including a balance Nov.1, 1893, of \$7,177.44, were stated at \$22,493.87. The expenditures were given at \$17,302.08, including \$3,573.34 donated to the sustenance of striking unions. Five hundred of this was given to the Debs defense fund. The receipts and expenditures were less in 1892 and 1893. There is a balance of \$5,191.79, which is less than at any time gives 1899. and 1893. There is a balance of \$5,191.79, which is less than at any time since 1890. The report showed that 167 charters were issued during the year for local and central unions, and State federations in thirty States. Several unimportant amendments were recommended. Regarding the proposition that the federation enter politics the secretary recommeded that such action be confined to work independent of any party. Closer organization and a general breaking away from political parties was recommended. The treasurer, John B. Lennon, also made his report. It was practically a resume of the financial items of Secretary Evans's re-

BURNS AND REED SPEAK. President Gompers then introduced Hon. John Burns, who made a short address, "He said: "Mr. David Holmes and myself were chosen by the organizations of labor of the old world to represent them in this, the first American convention at which English representatives were present. The convention that appointed us comprised four hundred delegates, of whom one hundred were members of Parliament, justices or municipal officers. This shows what a hold organized labor has on the people of England, I shall be pleased to hear, ten years hence, that you have progressed as far as we have to-day. Our coming here is interesting for many reasons, one of which is that the country from which we come initiated the employment system. I would say, however, that while England inaugurated industrial competition, America has eclipsed her in monopolies." Mr. Burns spoke feelingly of the warm welcome they had received and gave some words of advice as to future work in the convention

Mr. Holmes excused himself from speak-ing on account of a heavy cold contracted on his way to the city. President Gompers, in response to Mr Burns's remarks, stated that, under no government on earth have laboring men been so imposed on as in America, but ex-pressed the hope that conditions may soon improve and that the improvement would be aided by this fraternal meeting of la-

boring men of Europe and America. Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver, was introduced to the convention and made a brief address. He said: "For fifteen years I have been more concerned about a home over here than about a home over there. cipline and the new world as an opportunity, and regret that many opportunitie have been thrown away. We are told that the workingman to-day is better off than he formerly was. To my mind, the Sloux on the plains of Dakota, with his pony and bow and arrow, fifty years ago, was better off than some Kansas or Nebraska farmers to-day. The workingman may be better off than he was, but he has by no means kept pace with the improvement i art, science and invention."

Congratulatory telegrams were received from Eugene V. Debs and James O'Connell The credentials committee reported the contests all settled except that of the painters' union and asked for more time on that. At this point Miss Phoebe Couzins entered the room and was called to the front by President Gompers. She spoke briefly. The president announced some of the un mportant committees and the convention proceeded to take the painters' union cor test out of the hands of the credentials committee and seat the delegates holding the first-issued credentials, Messrs. Cooper

"General Coxey's lieutenant, in which he congratulated the convention that it had no Gatling gun aimed at it, and suggested that it pass a resolution demanding that if Congress enact the currency law pro-posed by President Cleveland, employers be hereafter compelled to pay for labor in gold. The letter was referred to the com-mittee on resolutions, after which an ad-journment was taken until Wednesday norning at 9 o'clock.

Miners' Agreement Abrogated. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.-The National Board of Arbitration, composed of operators and miners, met here to-day to determine whether the scale for coal miners, adopted near the close of the great strike in June, is being generally observed in the Pittsburg district. The following was Resolved, that the interstate contrac

and agreement on mining rates from June 8, 1894, to May 1, 1895, be and the same i hereby abrogated, so far as it relates to the Pittsburg district, taking effect on and The board then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

Gen. Fullerton Again Asserts that Sherman Was Not Its Originator. Washington Special to St. Louis Globe

General Fullerton's recent lecture on The Battle of One Hundred and Eighteen Days" is receiving a great deal of atten-tion. Letters of inquiry about the statements made are numerous. A lively interest is manifested in the question as to the author of the suggestion of the "March to the Sea." In conversation to-day, General Fullerton went somewhat more into detail on this point, and also corrected an im pression which might be drawn from the condensed report of his remarks before the Army and Navy Club. He did not, however, change in any respect his position taken n the lecture that the idea of the "March to the Sea" originated elsewhere than with Sherman. In fact, he made this point stronger by citing from the war records. "The 4th of September, 1864," said Gen. Fullerton, "Sherman got back to Atlanta, after abandoning the fight, leaving Hood behind the earthworks at Lovejoy Station. break up Johnston's army; then to get into the interior of the enemy's country and do all possible damage to his war resources not to make a campaign or to capture Atlanta. When Sherman got back to Atlanta from Lovejoy he telegraphed Halleck proposing that 50,000 of the newly drafted men be sent to him and 50,000 be sent to Canby. Te proposed that he and Canby form junction at Columbus, Ga., not at Columbus, Miss., and that they then make a campaign eastward toward Macon, Ga. This proposition appears in part five of volume was a day or two after sending this dispatch that Thomas asked Sherman to alow him to move rapidly to Andersonville, release the 30,000 prisoners there and move with them to the seacoast, while he, Sherman, could look after Hood with the remaining part of the army. He said he could and would accomplish this humane movement as he cut through the Confederacy. Sherman was startled. He would not give his consent. This was, I believe, the first practical proposition made for such a movement as the 'March to the Sea.' But Sherman did not take up this scheme till nearly a month later, Oct. 1, after Hood had left Lovejoy Station, had moved far to the west, and was about to cross the Tennessee river at Florence to go north against Thomas. Hood thus left Sherman with his army in the rear at Atlanta. Thomas, about ten days before this, had been sent to Nashville to look after Ten-

"The 10th of September," continued Gen Fullerton, "General Sherman telegraphed to General Grant; 'If I could be sure of finding provisions or ammunition at Au gusta or Columbus, Ga., I could march to Milledgeville and compel Hood to give up Augusta or Macon, and could then turn to the other. If you can manage to take the Savannah river as high as Augusta or the Chattahoochee as far as Columbus, I can sweep the whole State of Georgia. Otherwise I would risk our whole army by going too far from Atlanta." "As late as September 28," said General Fullerton, "he also telegraphed to General Grant that he had sent General Thomas back 'to look to Tennessee,' and that he thought it 'better to hold on to Atlanta and strengthen my rear. "As late as the 6th of November Sherman, in a letter to Grant, commenting upon this proposed movement, said, among other things, that the march across Georgia to Savannah 'may not be war, but rather statesmanship,' in that it would show foreigners the weakness of the Confederacy. General Grant had telegraphed him the 1st of November, asking him if he did not think it advisable, 'now that Hood 'and gone so far north, to entirely settle him perore starting on your proposed campaign. With Hood's army destroyed you can go where you please with impunity.'
"The battlefield of 135 miles, on which was fought this battle of 118 days," said General Fullerion, in conclusion, "extended below Atlanta. It reached from Tunnel Hill to Lovejoy Station, which is thirty miles south of Atlanta. There is one other thing might mention. When you are dedling in war history it is well to be accurate. That snow I sat in, wrapped with a blanket, while my orderly boiled the only clothes I

An Honest Man. Washington Post. Keness.w Mountain Landis, who is a

up there 'to live off the country.' "

had during that East Tennessee campaign

was two inches, not two feet, deep. And under the circumstances I thought there.

was quite enough of it for an army, sent

the right-hand man of the Secretary of State, tells a great many stories of his experiences in his profession.

"I went down in Illinois one time," he said the other day, "to plead a case. My client was a member of a certain Legislature known far and wide for its exceeding corruption, and this fact tended to cast some doubt on his character as a man of truth and integrity. A discussion arose on the point, and the judge, by way of arriv-ing at my client's principles, asked him for his definition of an honest man. The leg-islator looked puzzled. He scratched his head for a few moments and thought deep-ly. Then his face brightened, and he said "Well, an honest man is a man who will stay bought."
We lost the case.

TWO FAMOUS STRAITS

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE DARDANELLES AND BOSPHORUS.

Two Narrow Bodies of Water Which No Ship Can Pass Without Turkey's Consent-England and Russia.

London Letter in Philadelphia Telegraph. It does not say much for the progress of human civilization, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the death of one single man has sufficed to reopen almost every International question, if not in the new world, at least in the old. International politics in Europe, Asia and Africa are now assuming a totally different aspect, and this change has taken place within a month of the Czar's death. Of course, the keynote of the new situation is the rapproachement between England and Russia. Of this the outward and visible sign was the place of honor given the Prince of Wales at the Czar's funeral. The heir to the British throne was called upon to walk side by side with the sucessor to the throne of the Czars. While this was going on in Russia, at home the Daily News, the official organ of the government, by its articles, and the Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, by his speeches, were distinctly advocating a policy of pacification towards Russia. The press, as if inspired from high quarters, unanimously sang the praises of the late Czar, on the ground that he had greatly helped to preserve the peace of Europe, and it is said that gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come. So much good would not have been said of the old Czar if there had not been a strong desire to see the new Czar follow the same policy. But what does a peaceful policy on the part of Russia mean? It is perfectly absurd to imagine that this implies the abandonment by Russia of any intention to wage war on behalf of France. It is only a few Frenchmen who can have been sufficiently ignorant of foreign affairs to have imagined that Russia would ever embark in a European conflict so as to enable France to regain Alsace-Lorraine. Russia only sought by the French alliance to counterbalance, on land, the triple alliance, and on the sea the British fleet. Indeed, the more carefully the matter is examined the more clear it becomes that the Franco-Russian alliance was directed quite as much against ingland as against Germany. Russia has three great objects in view: the extension of her domain in Asia; the extension of her influence, perhaps, of her dominion, in central Europe among the Slavonian races that people the banks of the Danube; and the opening out of free communication with the Mediterranean. In each of these aims her natural opponent is England. In Asia, England defends her Indian empire against the approach of a powerful neighbor. In Europe, England defends the Mediterranean against the danger of its becoming a Russian lake. To understand this latter expression, it is necessary to realize the strategic importance of the Dardanelles and

THE DARDANELLES. A glance at any map of Europe will show that the Black sea is absolutely inaccessible, unless it be with the consent of the power which holds the Dardaneiles and the Bosphorus. The Dardanelles, which in ancient history was known as the Hellespont, is entered from the Mediterranean between Sidd-el-Bahr, on the European side, and the Plains of Troy on the Asiatic side. It is a channel thirty-three miles in length, only four miles broad at its widest point, and 1,400 yards in the narrowest part. The average width is two miles. In other words, it can be swept by artillery fire throughout its course. Then comes the Sea of Marmora, which is little better than a large lake. Eight hours' slow steaming brings us from the Dardanelles to Con-stantinople and the Bosphorus. Now, the Bosphorus is even more narrow than the Dardanelles. It follows a tortuous course nineteen miles in length. Its widest part, at Buyukdereh bay, only measures two and one-fifth of a mile across, while at the narrowest point, at Rumili Hissar, the Bosphorus is only 810 yards wide. Needless to say that any stip seeking to force its way through the Bosphorus could be blown out of the water by the guns placed on both banks. Thus the Black sea beyond is shut out from the Mediterranean. If the Bosphorus and Dardanelles were under the control of Russia an enormous fleet could be equipped in the Crimea and in various Russian Black sea ports, and would be India, and destroy the shipping and trade of the Mediterranean. It was the danger of seeing Russia master of the Mediter-ranean which led to the Crimean war, and yet in those days the Suez canal was not built, so that the dan of such Russian predominance was not o great then as it is now. Nevertheless, France, England Italy and Turkey all fought the Russians, and, being victorious, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles have been closed ever since to Russian war ships. Turkey has been apindeed cross her own territory, and is, so the possibility of Russian aggression. Undoubtedly this is very hard upon Russia. Why should this country be shut off from the Mediterranean? The reason rests on the extraordinary advantage which the in-accessible position of the Black sea gives to Russia over all other nations. Will Russia ever inspire the rest of Europe with sufficient confidence for the powers to consent to allow her to possess this advant-age? That is the most difficult of all questions to solve. It must be acknowledged that, during the last week or so, such friendliness towards Russia has been exalluded to as not altogether insurmountable. THE ISLAND OF PRINKIPO.

During my recent visit to Constantinople I had an opportunity of viewing the whole length of the Bosphorus. One of the four days of the sight-seeing enjoyed by the members of the international congress of hygiene who formed part of the excursion to Constantinople was devoted to the islands in the sea of Marmora and to the Bosphorus. We chartered a large steamer, and, starting from Constantinople in the morning, sailed towards the Asiatic shores. The sea of Marmora, I should explain, is about 110 miles in length from east to west-that is, from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorusand in its broadest part, from north to south, is some forty miles wide. We sailed for the Princes' islands, so named because they were favorite summer resorts of the Imperors during the Byzantine period There are, in all, a cluster of nine islands. four of which are inhabited. The two best known are Prinkipo and Halki, and all enjoy a mild and salubrious climate. There are good hotels and excellent sea bathing. But there is no water supply, and therefore the rainwater has to be preserved in tanks with great care. After rather more than an hour's journey we passed close to the shore of the Halki island, so called after a celebrated copper mine. Here, amid the pine-clad hills, are Greek monasteries, and lose to the sea a large building which was cointed out to us as being the Turkish Naval College. On the alghest point, at an altitude of 445 feet, is the Monastery of the Holy Trinity, which was founded by the Patriarch Photius and is the principal heological college of the Greek Orthodox Church. It now contains, however, only about a hundred students. On the other hand, the Monastery of the Virgin, on this island, has been converted into a com-mercial school and boasts of 150 pupils. Nevertheless, in spite of this apparent deca-dence, there is no doubt that the Greeks predominate in these islands. It was at the sland of Prinkipo, the ancient Pityusa abounding in pines," that we landed, and at once sprang upon donkeys, ponies, or in light carriages, to ride round the island and camber to a height of 665 feet, so as was cited that the only union that has in- | lawyer when he is not engaged in being to visit the Monastery of St. George. Here

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obtained a magnificent view of the whole surrounding country. Close to us were the shores of Asia, but in the opposite direction Constantinople was distinctly visible, and we at once understood how excellent was the strategic position taken up by the British fleet when, in 1878, it anchored round this island. At that time, it will be remembered, the victorious Russian army was negotiating the treaty of St. Stefano, at the very doors of Constanti-St. Stefano, at the very doors of Constantinople. The British forces were there to act as a check on Russia, and to prevent the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles falling into her hands. Around us on this height were the ruins of the monastery, which was to some extent destroyed by the recent earthquake. On descending we had an excellent dinner at the hotel and restaurant Calypso. We thought of Ulysses and we looked out for Calypso, but that classic lady failed to put in an appearance so we had no difficulty in tearing ourselves away from the island. After eating in a away from the island. After eating, in unromantic manner, a copious mea the Bosphorus. When we approached Scu-tari I was impressed with the fact that, when viewed from the sea, the village seemed in better condition, and looked more ropean on the Asiatic than on the Eutari is very Asiatic and picturesque.

ENTRANCE OF THE BLACK SEA.

When once we entered the Bosphorus we

soon perceived that we were in the mides

of the villadom, the wealth and the prosperity, of Constantinople. There was a great contrast between the neatness of the houses and the condition of the roads on the banks of the Bosphorus and the ramshackle state of the towns of Stamboul and Galata. First we passed through the white marble walls and terraces of the Dolmabaghchel Palace, then the landing place of Beshiktash, where Dandolo disembarked the Venitian troops that took Constantinople in 1203. At this spot there is a perfect fleet of calques waiting for hire. The steamer had proceeded a considerable distance before the continuous line of villas and streets at last ceased and we came to groves of cypress and pine trees. Then on sharp crags the wall of Rumi Hissar, the Castle of Europe, stood out in bold rekef. This is the narrowest point of the Bosphorus. Here the current runs five miles an hour and has earned the name of Sheitan Akindisi, or Devil's Current.

The castle was built by Mohammed II before he beseiged Constantinople and stands where the Byzantine emperors had built the state prison called the Towers of Letha. The Christian churches for many of Letha. The Christian churches for many miles around were destroyed to provide stones and pillars for this castle. The shape of the castle spells the word Mohar and there is a tower for each letter m. The result is delightfully picturesque. The walls of the towers are thirty feet thick and those nearest to the water were armed with great guns that threw stone s weighing six hundredweight. After fortress was built the Turks levied toll on all ships that passed by and ever since the Bosphorus has been recognized as one principle strategic positions Nor was it far from here that Darius built his great bridge from Asia to Europe, and the rock, the throne of Darius, is still shown where he sat to watch the Persian army cross from the one continent to the other. Still farther on we come to Therapia, where most of the forign embassies have their summer resilences. It is a Greek village, with some four thousand inhabitants, and here norus widens and forms a bay where Russian Black sea ports, and would be absolutely secure from any possibility of attack. There they might wait in perfect safety for the propitious moment to sweep down into the Mediterranean, capture the entrance of the Suez canal, thus cut in two the shortest route between England and the first sight of the Black. was formerly called the Klithre, or key Gradually both banks of the Bospho become more barren. Instead of rich vil-las, palaces, beautiful gardens and ple-turesque villages, we get earthworks, forts, fortifications, and, here and there, the white fortifications, and, here and there, the white tents of a military encapmment. Then, as the narrow channel begins to widen out, the ship which had glided so smoothely through the waters all day, commenced to pitch and roll. We were already beginning to feel the effects of the Black sea. Needless to say that the Black sea is only black in a figurative sense. It is a rough and dangerous sea, and that is why it is called the Black sea. It is, however, not only black to mariners; it is black to politicians. The cloud in the east is a familiar phrase intended to indicate the political difficulties created by the peculiar position of the Black sea. It was not, therefore, without emotion that I looked upon its waters and thought that straight across waters and thought that straight across was Sebastopol and the Crimea, where already so many soldiers, British, French and Italian, had lost their lives fighting for western civilization and seeking to guard the Bosphorus against the Muscovite invasion. The Asiatic shores of the phorus are also very picturesque, but not so rich in respect to villas or palaces. There are any amount of points and ruins of great historical interest on both sides. which the limits of space have prevented any mentioning. But the one point on which I am anxious to insist is the fact that every stage of this journey made me realize the absolute impossibility of passing in and out of the Black sea without first obtaining the sanction of those who hold the batteries on either side of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Will Russia ever be satisfied to abandon her ciaim to hold these straits?

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